



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

A Blow at Industry.....	33
Abolishing Tax Commission (No. 12).....	30-31
Abolishing State Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Offices (No. 7).....	10-11
An Added Burden.....	22
Analysis of Eight-Hour Law.....	23-35
Analysis of Fish Measure (No. 11).....	28-30
Advocating Confiscation.....	37-38
Analysis of "Drugless Doctor Act".....	4
Analysis of First Aid Measure.....	16-17
Analysis of No. 7.....	12
Analysis of Employment Agency Act.....	13-15
"Blue Sky Law" (No. 6).....	4-7
Convict Road Measure (No. 10).....	18-20
Cost of Initiative Measures.....	1
"Drugless Doctor Act" (No. 4).....	3
Eight-Hour Law (No. 13).....	32-33
Excess Revenue From Fish.....	27
"First Aid" (No. 9).....	14
Fish Tax Measure.....	22-27
Effects of "Blue Sky Law".....	7-10
Employment Agency Measure (No. 8).....	12
Increased Taxation and Less Roads.....	20-21
<b>INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM:</b>	
Arguments.....	42
Canvassing Vote.....	43
Checking Signatures.....	41
Filing Petition.....	42
Petitions.....	40
Pamphlets to Voters.....	44
Penalties.....	44
Pertinent Paragraphs.....	48
Press Comment.....	36-37-45-46
Results of Tax Commission Measure.....	31-32
State Wide Prohibition.....	2
The State—The Employee—The Employer.....	16
The \$2,000,000.00 Tax.....	19
Uncontrolled Road Commission.....	19
<b>"SEVEN SISTERS":</b>	
"Blue Sky Law".....	4-7
Bureau of Inspection.....	10-11
Employment Agencies.....	12
"First Aid".....	14
Convict Road Law.....	18-20
Fish Tax Bill.....	22-27
Abolishing Tax Commission.....	30-31

Join the League in Your County and Work for Justice to Labor  
and Equitable Taxation.

## THE COST AND WHO PAYS IT

The state legislature appropriated \$300,000 to cover the cost to the state of proposed initiative and referendum measures. This appropriation will be exhausted, if not exceeded, by the cost to the state of the pending measures.

The stamp bill (estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000) and stationery bill alone will be large, as will be seen from a consideration of the following duties as prescribed by law: (1) The Secretary of State must certify to all county auditors the sufficiency or insufficiency of petitions; (2) he must report to county prosecuting attorneys the names of all persons signing petitions not found to be legally qualified to do so; (3) he must mail pamphlets (Sec. 27) containing full information, including arguments, concerning all measures to every qualified elector in the state; (4) county registration offices must transmit to secretary of state a list of voters in each city, town or precinct where registration is required, and (5) where registration is not required it is the duty of county auditors to transmit to the secretary of state the names and post-office addresses of all voters as shown by the roll books of the last preceding election. There are over 400,000 voters in Washington. The total estimated cost in the advertisement is \$1,068,000.

It is, we believe, so low.

In it is included only \$1,500 per bill (each measure) for checking petitions in cities and towns, only \$2,500 for paper, printing and binding pamphlets, and only \$10,000 for circulating petitions. Certainly the estimated cost of checking petitions and printing and binding pamphlets is too low. It probably will cost more than \$1,500. For instance, to check these initiative petitions in Seattle, where we have more than \$5,000 votes.

The estimate of \$50,000 as the cost to individuals also obviously is too low. If all the organizations and individuals interested in the proposed initiative measures should send out only three letters to each of the 400,000 voters in the state, that would mean 1,200,000 letters; and if these letters cost only four cents each, it would mean an expenditure of \$48,000. Really that is not more than a tithe of what it probably will cost the people of the state in mail and printing matter alone.

The plain truth is that nobody knows, nobody can know, exactly how much it will cost the people of Washington to enter upon the proposed experiments. The more recent estimate which places the cost at about \$2,000,000 probably is nearer right than the estimate in the advertisement. Certainly the estimate in the advertisement seems to be conservative enough.



## Initiative and Referendum Measures.

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 1.

(State Wide Prohibition measure filed prematurely and will not be before the people. Is the same bill as No. 3.)

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 2.

(Universal 8-hour law measure filed prematurely and will not be before the people. Is the same as No. 13.)

### State Wide Prohibition

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 3.

AN ACT relating to intoxicating liquors, prohibiting the manufacture, keeping, sale and disposition thereof, except in certain cases, the soliciting and taking of orders therefor, the advertisement thereof and the making of false statements for the purpose of obtaining the same, declaring certain places to be nuisances and providing for their abatement, regulating the keeping, sale and disposition of intoxicating liquors by druggists and pharmacists, the prescription thereof by physicians, the transportation thereof, and providing for the search for and seizure and destruction thereof, prescribing the powers and duties of certain officers, and the forms of procedure and the rules of evidence in cases and proceedings hereunder, and fixing penalties for violations hereof, and the time when this act shall take effect.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Proposers: State Wide Prohibition Committee of Washington. Affidavit by E. L. Kirkpatrick.

(It has been publicly announced that the number of signatures required to place this measure upon the ballot have been secured, and in this case the Secretary of State will furnish each voter with a complete copy of the measure prior to Nov. 4, 1914. A number of publications have given the measure in full.)

Initiative Measure No. 4, commonly referred to as

### "The Drugless Doctor Act".

AN ACT regulating and licensing the practice of treating the sick or afflicted without the use of

drugs or medicines, creating a Board of Examiners for such practitioners, defining the powers and duties of such board, and prescribing penalties for the violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

This measure is referred to as the "Drugless Doctor" act. It provides for the appointment of a board of nine, composed of two mechano-therapists, two suggestive therapists, two chiropractors, one food scientist, one naturopath, and one physcultopath. This board shall be certified to by the Washington Association of Drugless Physicians.

Powers given to said board are:

- (1) To collect for its own use \$25.00 from each applicant for a license to practice in Washington, said fee to be retained if application is denied.
- (2) To hold examinations in January and July of each year.
- (3) To pass upon the standing of colleges giving diplomas to applicants for license.
- (4) To prescribe the manner and text of examinations.
- (5) To grant licenses without examination on certificates from certain colleges.
- (6) The members of the board to receive \$5.00 per day and all necessary expenses while attending and going to and from board meetings.
- (7) The power to revoke the license of any practitioner for cause.

#### DISCUSSION OF ITS INTENT.

Initiative Measure No. 4 is a bill to license and regulate the practice of healing without the use of drugs. It creates a Board of Examiners to be appointed by the Governor from among the members of the Washington Society of Drugless Healers, which Board is called "The Board of Health Examiners of the State of Washington."

We believe that there is no need for the enactment of this measure into law, or for the incurring of the great expense necessary to submit it to a vote of the people, for the reason that under the statutes now in force any person with a sufficient knowledge of the human body and its ailments, to warrant such person to practice any healing art, can be admitted to practice and is not required to pass an examination upon the particular form of healing which he proposes to practice.

There are two vital objections to the bill itself:

First, It limits the power of the Governor and compels him to appoint the examiners from the membership of a par-



4  
ticular society or association without any guaranty as to their individual qualifications.

Second, The official name of this Board is misleading and would imply that it supersedes the State Board of Medical Examiners and the State Board of Health.

Before signing petitions for the submission of this bill, carefully study the bill, consult your family physician, no matter of what school and healing he may be, and ascertain whether there is any need for placing such a law upon our statute books.

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 5.

(Universal 8-hour measure, refiled as No. 13 to change wording. No. 5 will not be before the people.)

## "THE BLUE SKY LAW"

Measures officially numbered 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 — are known as

### "THE SEVEN SISTERS."

Filed by the Joint Legislative Committee. Affidavit by Lucy R. Case.

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 6.

AN ACT Concerning the Formation of Corporations, and to Prevent Fraud and Imposition in the Sale of Stocks, Bonds, and Other Securities, and in the Sale of Lands and Interests Therein, and Regulating Corporations Engaged in the Business of Selling Such Property; Fixing a Penalty, and Making an Appropriation.

Section 1. In this act the term "Investment Company" Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington: shall mean any co-partnership, association, corporation or other dealer (except state banks, trust companies, building and loan associations and national banks) which shall offer any securities to any person or persons in this state or elsewhere, other than those specifically exempt herein. An individual engaged in dealing in securities shall be included within the meaning of the term "Investment Company," but this act shall not be construed to include individuals, co-partnerships, associations or corporations who in the usual course of business are not engaged in the occupation of offering securities.

Every such investment company organized in or under the laws of any other state, territory or government, shall be known for the purposes of this act as a "Foreign Investment Company."

The term to "offer" shall mean to invite inquiries about, or bids for securities, through advertising, circularizing, letter writing, personal solicitation or agents; or by any other means sell or seek to effect sale.

The term "securities" shall mean stocks, bonds, debentures, units of ownership, real estate mortgages, certificates

5  
of participation or other evidences of indebtedness other than the following: Commercial paper, bonds, warrants or other securities of the federal, state or territorial governments; or of any county, municipality, legally constituted assessment or improvement district, or subdivision in this state; the bonds, warrants, or other securities of any county or municipality of any state or territory of the United States of America; or of any nation, province, city or legally constituted subdivision of any foreign country, the government of which is officially recognized by the United States; or securities offered by any corporation, the bonds of which are a legal investment for savings banks in Massachusetts, Connecticut or New York; securities issued by any interstate railroad, or other interstate common carrier, or by any public service corporation in this state, or public service corporation actually in operation for three years in any other state, territory or foreign country, where such public service corporations are subject to control by the authorities of such state, territory or country, in a manner similar to that exercised by the public service commission of the State of Washington over similar corporations within this state.

The term "Commission" shall mean the public service commission of the State of Washington.

Section 2. Articles of incorporation required to be filed with the secretary of state and fees paid to that official under existing laws shall, upon the taking effect of this act, be filed with and paid to the commission. All authority now invested in the secretary of state over corporations shall, upon taking effect of this act, be vested in the commission.

Section 3. Upon the filing of articles of incorporation as required by law, and payment of the prescribed fees, it shall be the duty of the commission to immediately investigate the proposed company and its proposed plan of business, and determine whether it provide for a fair, just and equitable plan for the transaction of business.

Section 4. If after due investigation the commission find the proposed plan of business is fair, just and equitable, it shall issue a license to said company to transact business as a corporation, and to sell the stocks and bonds of such corporation. If the commission find that the proposed plan of business is unfair, unjust and inequitable, or that the company does not intend to do a fair and honest business, the commission shall notify the company in writing of its findings, and shall thereupon refuse to issue a license to such company. Such decision shall be final unless set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction, which may direct the commission to issue such license.

Section 5. Upon complaint in writing that any corporation in this state engaged in the business of offering securities or promoting, platting or selling townsites or other subdivisions of real property in this state, or elsewhere, is conducting its business dishonestly, unjustly or unfairly to its members, stockholders, contributors or purchasers of securities or real property, or upon its own motion the commission may make an investigation. Upon sufficient evidence the commission may suspend or revoke the license of such corporation, which action shall be final unless set aside by a court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 6. Any dealer, company or corporation affected by any finding or order of the commission may apply to the



superior court of the county in which its principal place of business is located, or its authorized agent resides, for a writ of review for the purpose of having the reasonableness of the finding or order inquired into and determined. The further proceedings thereon shall be under the provisions of Chapter 117 of the Laws of 1911, governing the public service commission.

Section 7. Before offering any securities to any one other than banks, investment bankers, investment companies, or its own members, shareholders, stockholders, or employees, or transacting any business whatever in this state, except preparing the documents herein required, an investment company shall file in the office of the commission, together with a filing fee of twenty-five dollars, the following:

(a) A statement under oath showing the company's name and principal place of business, the names, residences and business addresses of all persons interested as principals, officers, directors, or trustees and agents, if any, residing within this state.

(b) A statement under oath showing in full detail the plan upon which it proposes to transact business, together with a description of the class or classes of securities which it proposes to offer.

(c) Such other information under oath touching its affairs or the character, standing and business history of its principals, officers, directors or trustees as the commission may require.

(d) A foreign investment company shall also file a duly executed and acknowledged appointment, or power of attorney, authorizing a resident agent to accept service of process in behalf of said company, and agreeing that actions may be commenced in the proper court of any county of this state in which a cause of action under the provisions of this act may arise: Provided, That where service cannot be made upon said agent, or where no agent has been appointed, then service may be made by the service of process on the secretary of state.

Section 8. To enable the commission to determine the character of securities offered by an investment company, it may require such company to file a complete list of securities, including those exempted in Section 1 of this act, sold or offered during the preceding year and which it is then offering, such list to be under oath, if so ordered. The commission may also order the company to mail to it, as soon as any copies are mailed or shown to any prospective purchaser, in this state or elsewhere, a copy of all circulars and advertisements describing or relating to any security the company is offering.

Section 9. The commission shall examine the statements and documents so filed, and if it shall deem advisable, then, or at any subsequent period it may make, or have made by its employees, a detailed examination of such company's affairs, the expense of such examination to be paid by the company examined.

Section 10. If the commission find the plan provides for a fair, just and equitable method for the transaction of business, it shall issue to the investment company a permit to do business upon the specified plan, and offer securities of the specified class or classes, but no other except with the approval of the commission. But if the commission find that

such plan of business is unfair, unjust or inequitable to any class of investors, it shall refuse to issue such permit. If the commission decide from an examination of an investment company's affairs at any time subsequent to the issuance of a permit that the company is not solvent or is not doing a fair and honest business, it may require such investment company to so change its plan of business as to satisfy the commission that it is solvent and that its business will thereafter be conducted fairly, justly and equitably, and the permit to do business issued to such company may be suspended until the plan of business is changed as herein provided.

Section 11. Every investment company shall file at the close of business on December 31st of each year and at such other times as required by the commission, a statement, which may be required to be under oath, setting forth in form prescribed by the commission such information concerning its affairs as may be required. Each annual statement shall be accompanied by a fee of ten dollars. Any company failing to file its annual report, or any other report required by the commission, within thirty days after requirement or requisition therefor, shall forfeit its right to do business in this state in the discretion of the commission.

Section 12. An investment company engaged in buying securities for its own account to resell, who may be known as an "Investment Banker," may obtain a special permit to do business, without further compliance with this act except as specifically required by the commission. The application for such permit shall be accompanied by a sworn statement showing the company's name and principal place of business, also the name, residence and business addresses of all persons interested as principals, officers, directors or trustees, together with satisfactory evidence that the character, financial standing and business history of the company, are such that it is entitled to the confidence of the investing public, and a fee of fifty dollars which shall be paid annually thereafter. Such special permit may be suspended or revoked by the commission at any time upon sufficient showing.

Section 13. All statements and information furnished to, or obtained by, the commission under the provisions of this act, shall be considered a confidential record of its office, and shall not be used for any purpose other than herein contemplated.

Section 14. All fees and expenses herein provided shall be collected by the commission and by it turned into the state treasury. The commission is hereby authorized to appoint as many employees as may be necessary to carry this act into full force and effect. All salaries and expenses incurred hereunder shall be paid as are other salaries and expenses of the commission.

Section 15. A person, dealer, company, corporation or officer thereof violating any of the provisions of this act, or who shall knowingly subscribe to, make, or cause to be made, any false statement or entry in any record of such dealer or company, or exhibit any false paper with intent to deceive any person authorized to examine into its affairs, or knowingly make or publish any false statement of the financial condition of such company, or concerning the securities by it offered for sale, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Section 16. The commission shall make such rules and



regulations not inconsistent with this act as may be necessary to carry it into full force and effect.

Section 17. Should the courts declare any section of this act unconstitutional or unauthorized by law, or in conflict with any other section or provision of this act, then such decision shall affect only the section or provision so declared to be unconstitutional and shall not affect any other section or part of this act.

Section 18. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Section 19. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be required, but not to exceed the total amount of fees paid into the state treasury under the operations of this act.

## The Effects of the "Blue Sky" Law

### UPON THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF WASHINGTON. NO DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN THE HONEST CORPORATION AND THE DISHONEST PROMOTER.

Initiative Measure No. 6 (popularly known as the Blue Sky Law) is evidently intended to prevent fraud in the sale of stocks, bonds, securities and lands.

The bill is loosely drawn and so ambiguous that it will undoubtedly require lengthy and costly litigation to interpret it.

If this bill will accomplish the purpose intended, it is our judgment that its benefits will be more than offset by its interference with legitimate business in unduly hampering the investment of capital without increasing its security.

The prosperity of this state depends upon the influx of new capital. Anything tending toward retarding this progress should be discouraged.

The provisions of this bill manifestly will prevent the free conduct of legitimate business. It provides for voluminous statements under oath, both when a corporation is organized and whenever any securities are offered by such corporation.

If it only reached the illegitimate or get-rich-quick and fraudulent concerns, it would not be objectionable, but it assails the honest business as well as the dishonest.

It is the experience of business men that when it is necessary for them to issue notes or bonds for sale, they must procure their returns as speedily as possible. They need the money at once, or they would not issue the bonds. It is difficult enough, under present conditions, to procure capital for investment in bonds and securities. If voluminous statements must be rendered to the Public Service Commission before

action can be had, the business man will be ruined before he can get relief.

The vice of the bill is that it treats the honest and the dishonest alike. It would be far better to go at once to the root of the matter and prohibit or penalize to the extent of imprisonment, the exploitation of dishonest schemes. Such a law would not interfere with legitimate business, ought to be passed that interferes with legitimate business. No law ought to be passed that interferes with the honest man in the legitimate conduct of his business. If he is not honest and is perpetrating a fraud upon the public, punish him, but do not render it impossible for the honest man to legitimately conduct his own affairs without the consent of some clerk in the Bureau of the Public Service Commission.

If this "Blue Sky" measure becomes a law, the development of our resources will be stifled and the growth of commercial necessities retarded by driving away investment capital so urgently and absolutely necessary. Money for legitimate purposes is none too easy to secure now, owing to the constantly increasing fear of inimical legislation. If this bill is passed, it will be still harder for legitimate enterprises to procure money for its development.

Another serious objection to this bill is that it provides for its enforcement by the public service Commission, a body which is already overburdened with important duties and was organized for an entirely different purpose, and is composed of specialists who would have no fitness for performing the particular duties required by this bill.

#### The Blue Sky Bill.

The Federal Court in New York has not needed a "blue-sky law" in order to clinch the officers of a debenture company which thrives on the business of promoting stocks in order to defraud investors.

That tribunal gave them a fair and square trial, and then wound up the little affair by sending them to long terms of imprisonment in Atlanta penitentiary.

At the same time, the ruling of the court is evidence that honest men still have a chance to deal in stocks and bonds without becoming mixed up with the law.

It would seem that the present statutes are good enough. If the federal law turns the trick in the State of New York, it is also quite as efficacious in the State of Washington.

Then why pester the people with a "blue-sky law," such as is now being sought here through the medium of an initiative petition?—Seattle Daily Times.

#### Such a Law Declared Void.

KEOKUK, Ia., Saturday, April 18.—Arguments were begun



in the federal court yesterday on the question of constitutionality of the Iowa blue sky law, which places the conduct and supervision of investment companies in the hands of the secretary of state and attorney general. It was argued by the complainants that the statute is invalid because it interferes with interstate commerce; because it inflicts severe and unusual penalties; is in conflict with fundamental rights; places legislative authority in the hands of the secretary of state; that it is in conflict with provisions of federal and state constitutions and because the act is not the same as passed by the thirty-fifth Iowa general assembly.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

#### A Conflict of Opinion.

Significant opinions on blue-sky legislation have been compiled by a member of the Pennsylvania bar, William E. Ransom, of Williamsport, who has prepared a pamphlet tending to establish that such legislation is unconstitutional.

The author analyzes the Kansas blue-sky law, as to its constitutionality; and as adverse to that statute he cites that the Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly held that the right to engage in interstate commerce includes as a necessary incident the right to employ agents or other representatives to solicit contracts for the purchase of interstate commodities, and the mere fact that such an agent solicits a contract and collects the price does not give the state any further power to burden or restrain such business by license, taxes or police regulations.

The bearing of the foregoing opinions on the situation in the State of Washington lies in the fact that proposed initiative measure No. 6 is "blue-sky" legislation. It is one of the "Seven Sisters" which reformers are trying to force upon the people of the state.

Before any voter signs his name to the group of seven measures he ought to know what he is doing.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

## Incompetency Encouraged

The Measure Proposing an Impossible Task Upon one Official  
—Abolishing Inspection of Public Officers.

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 7.

AN ACT vesting in the State Auditor all the powers and duties of the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices, requiring him to prepare a general balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditures of each department of state government, abolishing the Bureau

of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices and repealing Sections 8352 and 8356 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington as amended by Chapter 30, Session Laws of 1911.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. The state auditor shall have the power and it shall be his duty to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in and required to be performed by the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the state auditor to list and marshal all the assets of the State of Washington showing the amounts invested in the various educational, penal, reformatory and eleemosynary institutions of whatever kind and character belonging to the state, and shall prepare a balance sheet showing the cost of operating the several institutions and all departments of the state government, whether executive, legislative or judicial, the income derived from whatever sources and the expenses in carrying on the same. For this purpose the state auditor is hereby authorized and directed to require from any department or executive of the state a balance sheet showing its operation, which shall be prepared by the department or executive at the expense of such department or executive. Thereupon a consolidated balance sheet shall be prepared by the state auditor showing clearly the operations, transactions, revenues and expenses of the state. Such balance sheet shall be submitted to the governor annually and to the legislature at the beginning of each regular session and published in a report separate from the regular report of the state auditor.

Section 3. The state auditor shall employ not to exceed three expert accountants to be termed travelling auditors at a compensation not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars a year each, together with necessary travelling expenses to be paid as other employees of his office to assist him in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Section 4. Should the courts declare any section or provision of this act inoperative or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect any other section or provision of this law.

Section 5. The Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of Public Offices is hereby abolished. Sections 8352 and 8356 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington as amended by Chapter 30, Session Laws of 1911 and all acts and



parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

### A Careful and Candid Analysis

of the results of such a Measure and its effect upon the conduct of Public Officials.

Initiative Measure No. 7 abolishes the Bureau of Inspection and Supervision of public offices, vests the functions of that Bureau in the State Auditor, limits the number of travelling auditors to three.

The Bureau abolished by this bill has in five years saved the public schools of the State \$360,000 in interest alone, reported shortages in public offices amounting to \$600,000 and actually recovered \$290,000 and turned the same over to the taxing districts, besides putting a stop to countless violations of the law by dishonest and incompetent officials, and has saved the tax payers many times the cost of its maintenance.

The work done by this Bureau in the past and that required in the future, with the constant increase in public business, could not be done by three men.

This bill does not remove any of the objections to the Bureau as now constituted, but continues its functions, providing not to exceed three expert accountants to accomplish its useful purposes, which number is insufficient.

Section 2 of Initiative Bill No. 7 requires "from every department or executive of the state a balance sheet showing its operation, which shall be prepared by the department or executive at the expense of such department or executive."

That is all. No sworn statement required, no penalty for false returns. Every man to be absolutely free to run his department without check or supervision.

Initiative Bill No. 7 merits your serious consideration before signing petitions, and more than warrants consideration should it be placed upon the ballot. If it becomes a law it cannot be revoked until more than two years have elapsed.

#### BUREAU OF INSPECTION.

The people will make a sorry mistake if they vote to abolish the state bureau of inspection.—Olympia Independent.

## Employment Agency Measure

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 8.

AN ACT to prohibit the collection of fees for the securing of employment or furnishing information leading thereto and fixing a penalty for violation thereof.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. The welfare of the State of Washington depends on the welfare of its workers and demands that they be protected from conditions that result in their being liable to imposition and extortion.

The State of Washington therefore exercising herein its police and sovereign power declares that the system of collecting fees from the workers for furnishing them with employment, or with information leading thereto, results frequently in their becoming the victims of imposition and extortion and is therefore detrimental to the welfare of the state.

Section 2. It shall be unlawful for any employment agent, his representative, or any other person to demand or receive either directly or indirectly from any person seeking employment, or from any person on his or her behalf, any remuneration or fee whatsoever for furnishing him or her with employment or with information leading thereto.

Section 3. For each and every violation of any of the provisions of this Act the penalty shall be a fine of not more than one hundred dollars and imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

#### The Unemployed Cannot Enlist Experience in Their Behalf in Seeking Work, but Must Go It Alone.

Initiative measure No. 8 prohibits the collection of fees from a person seeking employment or securing employment for such person or furnishing information leading thereto.

This bill permits agency fees to be collected legally only from the employer. Under this measure the employment agent would, therefore, act not as the representative of the workingman but as the servant of the employer.

There are undoubtedly dishonest employment agents who prey upon and swindle persons seeking employment, but there are just as surely many employment agents who have in the past rendered and are now rendering efficient and honest service to the working men with whom they deal to their entire satisfaction.

This bill will not remedy the existing evils, but will deprive the working man of the unbiased services of the honest employment agent, and will have the effect of putting out of business all employment agencies, which the experience of the working men has demonstrated to be necessary for his well-being. Free employment offices are maintained by different organizations.

If free employment agencies could give entire satisfac-



tion, private agencies would never have increased in numbers as they have in the past few years.

There must be some place or some means under our industrial system, by which the employer and the employee may be brought together. It also interferes with the right of the laborer to freely make such contracts as he deems for his own best interest.

#### The Employment Agency Bill.

If then the abolition of the private agencies demands the establishment of a state bureau, it means more political employes and a further burden upon an already overtaxed people. The cost of the Illinois bureau is about \$50,000 per year for the handling of one-sixth of the employment business. It is doubtful if any kind of an effective state bureau could be maintained in Washington for less than \$200,000 per year. This would be paid by the property owners, while the benefits of the free bureau would accrue almost entirely to the itinerant seasonal worker who has little interest and less property interest in the state. Further careful study should be given this subject, initiative No. 8 defeated and a proper act regulating private agencies passed at the next legislative session.—Spokane Chronicle.

### "First Aid"

An Additional Burden Upon Industry, With no Gain for the Employee.

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 9.

AN ACT to encourage industrial safety and relating to treatment of workers injured in extra-hazardous employment, fixing pecuniary liability therefor, providing for arbitration of disputes, prohibiting certain deductions from wages, and imposing duties on the Industrial Insurance Department.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. The welfare of the workers in extra hazardous employment in the State of Washington as well as the prosperity of industries in which they are employed, demands that injuries to such workers, with the attendant suffering and expense, and the economic loss to society resulting, shall be reduced to the minimum. The State therefore in the exercise of its sovereign and police power, and in aid of accident prevention and of education in safety practices, hereby declares that the provisions of this Act shall apply to every employment in extra hazardous occupation carried on in the State.

Section 2. Every person employed in extra haz-

ardous employment in this State, within the meaning of Chapter 74, Session Laws of 1911 shall, when injured in such occupation, be entitled to receive in medical, surgical and hospital treatment, including nursing, medical and surgical supplies, crutches and apparatus as are reasonably required to accomplish recovery, including transportation from the place of injury to the hospital or other place of treatment.

Section 3. The cost of the services provided for in Section 2 of this Act, in a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars for any one workman, shall be paid by the employer in whose plant or service the injury occurred, and itemized receipts for all actual disbursements shall be filed with the Industrial Insurance Department.

Section 4. In all cases where the cost of services provided for in this Act exceeds in cost said sum of one hundred dollars, the excess shall be audited and paid by the Industrial Insurance Department out of the Accident Fund of the class to which the employer of such injured worker belongs. The pecuniary liability of the employer or of the Accident Fund for the medical, surgical and hospital service herein required shall be limited to such charges as prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living when such treatment is paid for by the injured persons.

Section 5. In all cases of dispute as to the proper charge for services rendered or materials furnished under this Act, same shall be determined by the findings of a board of arbitration consisting of three persons, one appointed by the person making the charge complained of, one by the employer resisting such charge and the third selected by the other two. The findings shall be endorsed upon or attached to the statement of charges and a copy filed with the Industrial Insurance Department. In case either party to any such dispute fail, within reasonable time, to appoint an arbitrator as herein provided, or two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third, the Industrial Insurance Department shall make the appointment.

Section 6. The payments herein provided to be made by the employer being for the purpose of aiding in accident prevention, it is hereby declared a misdemeanor for an employer to retain any part of any worker's pay as a hospital fee or for any fund whatsoever to be used or drawn upon by himself or any other person, in meeting costs of treatment of injured



workers covered by this Act: Provided however that deduction from wages may be made by the employer, with the written consent of the worker, to accumulate funds for treatment of sickness, or other lawful purposes, such consent to be given upon blank forms approved by the Industrial Insurance Department and showing the date so approved, and providing for the auditing of such funds by said Department; but nothing herein shall be construed to restrict an injured worker or his family in choosing a physician.

Section 7. It is hereby declared the duty of the Industrial Insurance Department to preserve and annually publish in statistical form the facts required to be supplied by the provisions of this Act, including the condition of trust funds held by employers under authority of said department. Whenever controversies shall arise with reference to the application of this Act, the said department shall hear and determine same. Appropriate rules, directions and instructions for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Act shall from time to time be formulated and published by said Department.

## The State - The Employee - Employer

Are now working through the Industrial Commission to accomplish in a much better way the intent of this measure.

Initiative Measure No. 9 requires employers of workers injured in hazardous employment to pay the cost of medical, surgical and hospital treatment secured by such injured workmen, not exceeding the sum of \$100.00, and provides that any excess in cost of such treatment shall be paid out of the Accident Fund of the Industrial Insurance Department. It also prohibits employers from deducting from workers' wages hospital fees for the purpose of caring for injured workmen, except under burdensome restrictions.

The change in our industrial system, which will be produced by this bill if it should become a law, is this:

An injured workman instead of going to a hospital where he is entitled to treatment for himself and FAMILY in case of sickness, and being there treated, will be permitted to employ any surgeon, whether competent or incompetent, that he may choose, and the fees of such surgeon will have to be paid by the employer not exceeding \$100.00, and for any excess over that sum the surgeon will be paid from the State Accident Fund.

The result will be either that the hospital service will be abolished, or the workmen will have to maintain such hospitals out of their own pockets and the employer will be compelled to bear the extra burden of paying for surgical aid to injured workmen furnished by surgeons whose only interest will be to make the bill as large as possible.

The tendency of the present hospital system is to secure the most efficient surgical service, because it is to the interest of the employer that his injured workmen shall be cured as speedily as possible, thereby reducing the hospital expense and limiting the economic loss occasioned by the absence of the workman from his post.

The result of the system proposed in this bill will be to create a corps of medical ambulance chasers who will render inefficient service and prolong the period of incapacity, for their fees will be absolutely assured; in fact, it puts a premium on quackery and the burden falls upon the injured workman who receives the inefficient service.

In 1910 the Governor of the State appointed a committee to draft a Compensation Act, which committee was composed of representatives of capital and labor. In 1911 this committee proposed a bill containing a provision that first aid should be borne one-half by the employer and one-half by the employee. Again, in 1913, a similar bill was proposed by the representatives of labor, providing that the cost of first aid should be borne equally by the employer and the employee.

The question of "First Aid" is more complex than the whole subject covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law. This very fact is apparent when you consider that when the Workmen's Compensation Act was passed by the Legislature of 1911, the "First Aid" feature was omitted from the Act because no correct solution of the difficulties could be worked out.

The bill proposed in 1913 failed to pass upon the advice of the Chairman of the Industrial Insurance Commission, for the reason that the experience under the law at that time did not furnish sufficient data to enable the Legislature to intelligently act upon the subject.

If the bills proposed in 1911 and 1913, as above stated, were fair and satisfactory to the employee, there is no good reason why this measure should be adopted, imposing the entire cost of first aid on the employer.

The law affects every man, woman and child in the State and because of their inflexibility, Initiative Laws work greater hardships than laws enacted by the Legislature, which can be corrected by regular or special sessions of the Legislature, if necessary.

The lack of a "First Aid" provision in the Workingmen's



Compensation Law has no bearing upon the safety of machinery.

The laws of the State amply provide for inspection of all machinery in factories and the passage of this bill would not make the law any more stringent than it is at present.

Would it not be better to take the time between now and the next session of the Legislature in studying and drafting a complete "First Aid" law and take it up where it can be discussed and amended and changed to meet conditions and submit it to the Legislature where all concerned may appear and express their views to the end that a law can be enacted in the same manner as the Workmen's Compensation Act?

### Press Comment on the First Aid Measure

#### First Aid Bill.

In a report to Governor Ernest Lister on the recent conference of industrial insurance representatives at Lansing, Mich., Floyd Daggett, chairman of the Washington commission, takes the opportunity to express opposition to the "first aid" propaganda as favored by many interests and provided in one of the "seven sisters" that are now up for initiation at the election next fall. In this regard he says in his report:

"Practically all of the states give medical attendance. There is very little first aid. We seem to have gone off on a tangent in calling medical attendance first aid. It is a misnomer and very misleading. The so-called initiative first aid law in this state provides for medical attendance. It is our opinion that there would be much more satisfaction in the operation of the law and with a reasonable waiting period, practically no increase of cost, if a reasonable medical attendance amendment is made to the present act. We found quite a dissimilarity in the amount and extent of medical attendance in the several states."—Bellingham Herald.

#### Well Cared for Now.

There is no call whatever for the "first aid to the injured" measure, because there is not an employer of labor in the State of Washington who will permit an injured employe to suffer from the want of prompt attention should an accident occur. That measure was made one of the "Seven Sisters" for no other apparent purpose than to harrow the feelings of the toilers and inflame them into a support of other measures that were intended to be mere stepping stones for a lot of irresponsible political demagogues who hope to get office by this unfair and dishonest means.—Bellingham Reveille.

There is a point beyond which it is never safe to go in piling up tax burdens.

## A Two Million Dollar Beauty

A Plan to Take \$2,000,000.00 From the Taxpayers to Be Expended by a Commission Upon Whom There is No Restriction as to "How or When"—Also to Dot Washington With a Chain of Miniature Penitentiaries, the Cost of Which, With an Army of Guards, Would Leave Little to Be Expended on Roads.

### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 10.

AN ACT providing for the employment of convict labor on the public highways of the State of Washington, providing for sentencing criminals to work upon the public highways without being taken to the state penitentiary or the state reformatory, compensation to dependent families of convicts, a term of employment to convicts who serve out their terms under good behavior, making a levy to create a state road fund, repealing Chapter 64, Session Laws of 1913, transferring the public highway fund to the state road fund, and making an appropriation. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Every person confined in the state penitentiary or the state reformatory, physically able to perform manual labor, shall be employed upon the public highways designated by law as primary and secondary roads, and the preparation of material for their construction, improvement and maintenance; Provided, that persons sentenced to imprisonment for life and persons whom the board of control may deem unfit for such service shall not be employed upon the public highways of this state, but shall remain at the penitentiary or reformatory, or be returned to the penitentiary or reformatory, if the board of control shall deem them unfit after such employment.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the state highway board to determine where the work of convicts upon public highways shall be performed, the material prepared, and the highways maintained. All such work shall be done under the direction and control of the state highway board, but the transportation and control of the convicts, other than the direction of their work, shall be under the board of control.

Section 3. The cost of transportation of convicts between the penitentiary or reformatory and the places where they are to be employed on the public highways, together with the cost of maintenance, shall be paid out of the appropriations for the state penitentiary and state reformatory.

Section 4. Persons convicted of crime may, at



the discretion of the court, be sentenced to be taken to a convict camp or place of work upon the public highways as herein provided without passing through the penitentiary or reformatory. When such sentence is pronounced the person shall be taken to the convict camp designated by the board of control under the same regulations which govern removal of convicted persons to the penitentiary or reformatory. The records of such convicted persons shall be taken and kept at the penitentiary or reformatory, as the court may direct. The term of service shall be under the same laws, rules and regulations as if sentenced to the penitentiary or reformatory.

Section 5. Upon the expiration of the term of service for which sentenced, with allowance for good behavior, every convict employed upon the public highways under the provisions of this act shall be given an opportunity for employment by the state highway board for a period of at least thirty days upon the public highways at other than a convict camp at a reasonable rate of wage to be determined by the state highway board, to be paid to the person so employed out of the fund herein provided, or to his dependent family as the board may determine. The state highway board may, at its discretion, pay to the dependent family of any convict employed under the provisions of this act the amount of fifty cents for every day such convict is employed upon the public highways.

Section 6. There is hereby created a fund to be known as the state road fund by a levy to be made by the proper officials of the state of not to exceed one-half mill upon all the property in the state subject to taxation for the fiscal year beginning March 1, 1915, and for each fiscal year thereafter.

Section 7. Chapter 64 of the Session Laws of 1913, making a tax levy for public highways, and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 8. All funds remaining in the public highway fund shall be transferred to the state road fund.

Section 9. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect there is hereby appropriated out of the state road fund herein created the sum of two million dollars. Such sum shall be used for the purchase of tools and material for the use of convicts and others employed upon the public highways of the state, the construction of suitable stockades or convict camps for the use of convicts and others and the employment

of other than convict labor, and such other purposes as the highway board may direct not inconsistent with this act, except the transportation and maintenance of convicts. It is the purpose of this act to use such portion of the sum herein appropriated which may be in excess of the requirements for convict labor upon the public highways in the employment of other labor, or the purchase of material for the construction, improvement and maintenance of the public highways designated by law as primary and secondary road.

#### THIS HITS EVERY TAXPAYER.

Initiative Measure No. 10 requires all convict labor of the State to be performed upon the public highways.

Provides for compensation to dependent families of convicts, the furnishing of thirty days' employment for wages to all convicts who have served out their term.

Provides for a half mill levy on all taxable property of the State for a State Road Fund to be expended at such points as the State Highway Board shall determine.

Appropriates out of the State Road Fund the sum of \$2,000,000 to be used in the purchase of tools and material for use on State highways, and

Repeals the present law for a State levy for public highways.

The proponents of this bill claim for it that it will accomplish two things:

FIRST, that it will reduce the cost of constructing and maintaining roads, and

SECOND, that it will prevent the distribution of the State road moneys as political favors by the State legislature.

That it will reduce the cost of road construction is extremely doubtful for the reason that convict labor is notoriously expensive, on account of its inefficiency and the expense connected with maintaining guards and stockades.

Inasmuch as the bill requires all convict labor to be used on the public highways, it will result in closing the jute mill at the Walla Walla penitentiary in which the state has an investment of \$300,000.

This would cause all sacks to come from Calcutta and be sold at their prices.

What benefit would this be to the farmers or the people of the State?

This Initiative Bill No. 10 takes away from the Legislature the power of appropriating money for roads, placing it in the hands of the State Highway Commission, consisting of political appointees, to expend the road funds in localities favored by that Commission.



Another result of this bill requiring all convict labor to be used on the public highways, will be to destroy the purpose of the Reformatory at Monroe, an institution of which the State is justly proud, for the reason that it saves first offenders from becoming habitual criminals by placing them in an environment where they can be truly reformed.

Further it means the establishing throughout the State of miniature penitentiaries, each with its complement of officers, clerks, guards and attendants, expensive stockades, housing, kitchens, etc. These road camps or stockades would be necessarily be but temporarily located, as they would have to be moved when the work was finished. Thus a great and constant expense in new construction and loss in the abandonment of each camp would be entailed.

#### The Convict Road Bill.

The act known as No. 10, which requires that convict labor be employed on public highways and which provides for compensation for the families of the convicted men, certainly could be dealt with by a representative legislative body as effectively as to submit such a question to the direct vote of the people, when the people know so little about the merits or demerits of this proposed legislation.—Bellingham American Reveille.

## An Added Burden

Upon an Industry Now Turning Thousands of Dollars into the State Treasury, Besides the Cost of Administration, Propagation and Protection—This Measure Will Drive the Fishermen from Washington Waters.

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 11.

AN ACT relating to the Fishing and Oyster Industries, providing a revenue therefrom, amending Sections 5154, 5211, 5212, 5215, 5233 and 5248 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington, repealing Sections 5213 and 5225 thereof, and providing the authority and making it the duty of the State Fish Commissioner to investigate and report fully on the fishing and oyster industries.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. Section 5154 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington is amended to read as follows:

Section 5154. The fish commissioner of the State of Washington and his deputies are hereby authorized to inspect all canneries, boats, nets, wheels, traps and other appliances and all property used in the catching

and packing of fish, or in the fish industry, for the purpose of enforcing the fish laws of the State of Washington, and to that end said commissioner and his deputies are authorized to enter on said property and make inspection thereof. The fish commissioner is authorized and it is his duty to investigate and report fully on the fishing and oyster industry of the state and he shall have power to examine witnesses and to inspect books, records and papers, and it shall be the duty of all persons interested in the fishing and oyster industries to furnish for inspection all records, books and papers and give all necessary information to enable the fish commissioner to become informed and to report on the said industries. Any person, firm or corporation refusing or failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The fish commissioner shall report not later than September 1, 1915 and thereafter annually.

Section 2. That Section 5211 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 5211. All licenses provided in Sections 5191 and 5192 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington shall be issued as follows: Upon application thereof by any person, a license shall be issued by the fish commissioner for fixed and other appliances for catching salmon or other food fishes as herein provided, which shall entitle the holder to operate said appliances in the waters of this state on the location or craft designated in said application wherein such appliances are not prohibited by law. The following fees for such licenses shall be collected by the fish commissioner and together with all other money collected turned over to the state treasurer on the day succeeding their receipt and by him turned into the general fund, to-wit:

For each drag seine not exceeding two hundred and fifty feet in length.....	\$ 2.50
For each drag seine more than two hundred and fifty feet in length and not more than four hundred feet in length .....	7.50
For each drag seine more than four hundred feet in length and not exceeding five hundred feet .....	15.00
For each additional foot in length, the further sum of .....	.03
For each out pound net, trap or weir, on the	



Columbia River .....	50.00
For each purse seine twelve hundred feet in length, or over .....	75.00
For each purse seine under twelve hundred feet in length .....	50.00
For each gill net or drift net .....	5.00
For each set net .....	2.50
For each pound net, trap, or weir, on Willapa Harbor and Gray's Harbor .....	25.00
For each pound net, trap or weir (except on the Columbia River, Willapa Harbor or Gray's Harbor) .....	100.00
For each scow fish-wheel or stationary fish wheel .....	25.00

Provided, that where any trap or pound net is so constructed as to take fish at each end of its main lead, it shall obtain and pay for a license especially permitting the taking of fish at both ends, for which it shall pay a license fee double the amount of a pound net or trap taking fish at one end only.

In addition to the foregoing license fees the owner or operator of each trap, pound net, weir, fish-wheel, or other fixed appliance, or any seine, set net, gill net or drift net operated in the waters of this state, shall pay to the fish commissioner on or before the 10th day of each month on the different kinds of salmon caught in such trap, pound net, weir, fish-wheel, or other fixed appliance, or any seine, set net, gill net or drift net during the preceding month, the following sums:

- On each sockeye or blueback salmon five cents.
- On each steelhead nine cents.
- On each spring, chinook or king tye twenty cents.
- On each silver two cents.
- On each chum one-half cent.
- On each humpback one-half cent.

Provided, however, that the provisions hereof shall not apply to fifty or less salmon per year taken by any person for the private consumption of himself and family, or for propagation.

The state fish commissioner shall adopt such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to determine the number of fish taken and to collect therefor and shall be authorized to collect the said royalties.

It shall be the duty of every person, firm or corporation owning or operating any trap, pound net,

weir, fish-wheel, or other fixed appliance, or any seine, set net, gill net or drift net to render to the fish commissioner at the time of such payments a sworn statement containing therein the number and location of such trap, pound net, fish-wheel or other fixed appliance, or the waters wherein such seine, set nets, gill nets, or drift nets were used, and a detailed statement of the actual number of salmon of each kind caught in such pound net, trap, weir, fish-wheel, or other fixed appliance, or seine, set net, gill net or drift net during the preceding calendar month, and in addition thereto shall answer such questions as shall be propounded by the fish commissioner, and generally, furnish such information as the fish commissioner may require, with reference thereto.

Any person, firm or corporation using scow and boats, or other craft in the buying of fish are hereby required to obtain from the fish commissioner of the State of Washington a license for such scow, boat or other craft before engaging in said trade or occupation. Each person, firm or corporation obtaining such license shall pay to the fish commissioner of the State of Washington at the time said license is issued the sum of fifty dollars.

Every person, firm or corporation engaged in buying, selling, preserving or otherwise dealing in salmon other than persons, firms or corporations holding licenses in this section as before required, shall before engaging in such business procure from the fish commissioner a license to buy, sell, preserve or otherwise deal in the same, and shall pay therefor the following rates:

Each retail dealer \$2.50.

Each wholesale dealer, one dollar per ton in the round for each ton dealt in.

Each person, firm or corporation preserving or dealing in salmon otherwise than in one of the manners aforesaid one dollar per ton in the round for each ton dealt in.

All licenses issued under the provisions of this act shall expire on the 31st day of March following the issuance of the same, and shall be renewed upon application and upon payment of the license fees as provided by this act; Provided, that licenses now issued shall be valid until their expiration, and shall likewise be renewed to expire on the 31st day of March following the issuance of the same.

Section 3. That Section 5212 of Remington and



Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 5212. If the locator or owner of a fishing location for pound nets or fish traps in the waters of Puget Sound shall fail to construct his fishing appliances thereon during any year, his location shall be deemed abandoned, even though he shall during said period comply with the requirements of the laws of the State of Washington pertaining to fishing locations in other respects and he shall not be deemed eligible to relocate the same within a period of two years; Provided, that notice of all non-fished locations shall be published by the State Fish Commissioner March first of each year.

Section 4. That Section 5215 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 5215. Any person, firm or corporation owning, operating, maintaining or using any pound net, trap, weir, fish-wheel, or other fixed appliance, or any seine, set net, gill net, or drift net, for the purpose of catching salmon or other food fishes within or upon the waters of this state, or engaging in the business of dealing in fish either as wholesalers or retailers, or in preserving or otherwise dealing in the same, without first having obtained a license so to do as provided by existing law; or who shall fail, neglect or refuse to pay the moneys required to be paid by the provisions of Section 2 of this act, upon all salmon caught in any appliance therein named, at the time and in the manner therein specified, shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and any assignee of a license operating any such appliance without giving notice of such assignment as required by existing law to the fish commissioner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. That Section 5233 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington be amended to read as follows:

Section 5233. Every person, firm or corporation engaged in canning salmon shall procure a license before commencing the season's packing as follows:

For each cannery packing less than ten thousand cases per annum \$100.00.

For each cannery packing ten thousand cases or more, one hundred dollars at time of issuing license and one cent per case for every case packed over ten thousand.

The state fish commissioner shall adopt such

rules and regulations as he deems necessary to determine the number of cases packed and to collect therefor and shall be authorized to collect the said royalties.

Section 6. Section 5248 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington is amended to read as follows:

Section 5248. No license shall be granted to take seed from any oyster land reserve except between the first day of April and the fifteenth day of June of each year, and at no time before 5 o'clock in the morning, or after 8 o'clock in the evening; and no person, persons or corporation shall take from the state oyster land reserves an amount of oysters to exceed five hundred sacks to each acre prepared for seeding, and all seed taken from the state oyster land reserves under the provisions of this act must be used upon lands situated in the State of Washington and described in the application for license. Any person, company or corporation desiring to take oysters from the state's oyster land reserves for the purpose of seeding his, her or their oyster beds, may make application to the state oyster commission for a license so to do, said application to be made upon forms to be provided by said state oyster commission in substance as follows: It shall show the date when made, the name of the person, company or corporation making the same; a description of the land upon which the oysters are to be placed, said description of land to show county, township, name of bay or inlet where land is located; state the amount of land prepared for seeding, and how prepared; whether the same is diked or not; whether it is hard ground or mud, and if mud ground, whether any crust or shell, sand or other substance, has been formed to protect the seed oysters. The applicant must state in application the number of sacks of oysters desired to be taken under the license, which amount must not exceed five hundred sacks per acre for all ground properly prepared to receive them. Where the applicant desires the license to be made in the name of any other person than himself or themselves or his or their agent, he shall so state. And no person, firm or corporation shall take oysters from any of the reserves in this state, without first having procured a license so to do. The applicant must agree to pay to the state oyster commission, under such rules as they may prescribe, the fair and reasonable value thereof to be determined by the state oyster commission, for all oysters taken under the



license and in all other things to comply with the rules and regulations governing the taking of oysters from the oyster land reserves as set forth in the license; and that all oysters taken in pursuance of the license shall be put on the ground described in the application. Every applicant shall declare upon oath or affirmation that the application is made in good faith, and that all things stated therein are true. Provided, however, that the state oyster commission may dispose of the merchantable oysters on state oyster reserves to the highest bidder.

Section 7. Sections 5213 and 5225 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington are hereby repealed.

#### THE RESULTS.

Initiative Measure No. 11 increases the present scale of license fees in the fisheries of the State and imposes a special royalty on every salmon taken from the waters of the State by whatever means. This bill does not purport to in any way regulate the fishing industry; it is purely a revenue measure or excise tax law.

The Fishing Industry of the State, under the present law, bears its full share of the support of the State Government through general taxation, in common with all other industries and property rights.

All canneries, fishing boats, trap locations, fishing paraphernalia, and all property used in the conduct of the fishing business are taxed as personal property for the support of the State Government.

The Fishing Industry in addition pays into the State Treasury, under the present license system, a sufficient amount of money to reimburse the State for the expense of maintaining fish hatcheries and the Bureau of Fisheries.

Aggregate revenue derived by the State from salmon fisheries, from April 1st, '13. to March 31st, '14 .....	\$94,553.76
Total expenditures for maintenance and operation of Hatcheries and Fisheries Bureau, April 1st, '13. to March 31st, '14. ....	78,405.38

Excess of Revenue over disbursements. ....	\$16,147.38
--	-------------

This, therefore, conclusively shows that the present law supplies sufficient revenue to carry on the Department of Fisheries

The proponents of this bill intimate that the only license

or royalty is the 90 cents per ton tax on fish caught in the waters of the State. This is misleading. The present law provides for the payment of the following licenses by those engaged in the fishing industry, to-wit:

Drag Seines (according to length) .....	\$ 2.50 to \$ 15.00
Gill Net and Set Net .....	2.50 to 5.00
Purse Seines .....	25.00 to 50.00
Fish Wheels .....	10.00 to 25.00
Pound Net (Columbia River) .....	20.00 to 50.00
Pound Net (Puget Sound) .....	50.00 to 100.00

In addition, a tax of \$1.00 per thousand is imposed upon all fish caught by traps and 90 cents per ton upon all salmon bought and sold not used for canning purposes.

Canneries pay a license from \$250.00 to \$1,000.00.

The Fishing Industry pays its share of the general taxes for the support of the Government.

Why should this industry be singled out to pay an enormous sum in excess of the amount necessary to refund to the State all sums expended by it in caring for the fishing industry? It would be vicious class legislation, pure and simple.

Such a revenue system might as well be extended to the apple industry, the lumber industry, the wheat industry, and in fact to all other industries of the State, and would be contrary to our established system of raising general revenues.

In addition to being a radical departure from an equitable revenue system, this bill would be an unfair discrimination against the fishing industry, but would fail of its purpose to produce revenue by destroying the industry itself.

The Washington fisherman must sell his product in the markets of the world, in competition with California, Oregon, British Columbia, Alaska, Russia and Japan. An overhead charge on the men engaged in the fishing business in this State, not borne by their competitors, would operate to exclude them from the markets of the world with their product.

The act not only discriminates against the American fisherman, but results in turning over the industry, so far as Puget Sound is concerned, to British Columbia.

Thousands of men are engaged in the catching of salmon on Puget Sound who will be forced out of business if they must pay the royalty provided in this bill. The royalty affects the purse seiner, the gill netter and the trap man alike.

How can it be contended that they can compete with the British Columbia fishermen, or the Oregon fishermen, who are exempt from such royalty?

The amount of this royalty cannot be placed upon the



unfortunate consumer, because such consumer will not take the product, when he can get the Oregon or British Columbia or Alaska product of the same variety without paying this overhead charge.

The Columbia River fishermen have only to move from the Washington to the Oregon side of the river to escape the tax entirely.

So far as Puget Sound is concerned, the hundreds of thousands of dollars annually paid out for labor and material in the State of Washington will cease and the bulk of it will be transferred to and be expended in British Columbia.

It should be borne in mind that the salmon passing through the waters of the State to their spawning grounds never return. If they are not caught by the fishermen of this State they are forever lost.

The high cost of living, including the burden of high taxation, has already reached the limit of endurance. Salmon is recognized as one of the cheapest food products within the reach of the poor man. If the cost of the fish is increased, or the quantity of fish destroyed, then the poor man is deprived of one of his chief necessities.

This measure is entitled: "An Act relating to the Fishing and Oyster Industry."

It should have been entitled: "An Act in Aid of British Columbia, Russia, Japan, Alaska, Oregon and California."

#### GRANGE REPUDIATES FISH BILL.

While the fish bill, together with the rest of the "Seven Sisters," has been put forth as the uniform sentiment of the farmers of the state, it is interesting to note that the individual granges are not echoing the views of their politically involved state leaders.

At a regular meeting of Keyport Grange, No. 549, held on March 21st, a resolution was adopted unanimously protesting against the attempts to secure the passage of the fish bill and condemning the tactics of the Joint Legislative Committee.

#### THE FISHERIES BILL.

In particular Initiative measure No. 11 is aimed at the fishing and oyster industry. Its friends realize that it is one of the "weak sisters," and they have joined it to the group in order that it may prevail despite its manifest demerits.

There was a time when it was considered harmless to sign petitions. In the past the ease with which signatures could be obtained passed into a proverb, for experience taught that petitions aimed at diametrically opposite reforms would often receive the same signatures. People signed to

oblige some insistent friend, or to get rid of the importunities of an officious stranger.

Today the case is somewhat different. The individual who solicits signatures is a law-breaker, so branded by the initiative measure itself; and the individual who signs, unthinking, is close to being a public enemy.

It is an act of service to the state to give "The Seven Sisters" the go-by when they appear in the community.—Seattle Times.

The Direct Legislation League of Washington have formulated an initiative law to be voted on at the coming general election, with the stated aim of securing an increased revenue from the fishing business. For injustice and rank foolishness the proposed law is the limit. Should the law pass it would be the means of practically putting out of business all the small as well as some of the larger operators on Puget Sound. Besides imposing the usual fisherman's license an additional tax is demanded on each fish that is caught.—Friday Harbor Islander.

If the fool fish law, which apparently receives the endorsement of the labor unions, the grange and other organizations of this kind, should pass, it means that the men who are actually doing the hard work in the fishing industry will lose thousands of dollars each year in the future.—Raymond Review.

## The State's Collection Bureau

A Plan to Multiply the Powers and Duties of a Commission.

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 12.

AN ACT vesting in the Public Service Commission the powers and duties of the Tax Commission, providing that the valuation fixed by the Public Service Commission upon the property of any public service or public utility corporation in this State shall be the same, whether used for rate making or for the basis of taxation, and abolishing the Tax Commission.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

Section 1. The Public Service Commission of the State of Washington shall have the power and it shall be its duty to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties now vested in and required of the State Board of Tax Commissioners. Wherever the term Tax Commission or Tax Commissioner occurs in any law it shall be construed to mean Public Service Commission or Public Service Commissioner.



Section 2. The valuation fixed by the Public Service Commission upon the property of any public service or public utility corporation in this State shall be the same, whether used for rate making or the basis of taxation.

Section 3. Should the courts declare any section or provision of this law inoperative or unconstitutional such decision shall not affect any other section or provision of this law.

Section 4. The State Board of Tax Commissioners is hereby abolished. Section 9084 of Remington and Ballinger's Annotated Codes and Statutes of Washington and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

#### WHAT IT MEANS.

Initiative Measure No. 12 abolishes the State Board of Tax Commissioners and vests their functions in the Public Service Commission. It also provides that the valuation fixed by the Public Service Commission upon the property of public service corporations shall be for purposes of taxation and rate-making.

The bill is, in our judgment, unconstitutional, as embracing more than one subject.

Many of the duties of the present Tax Commission, to-wit:

- The administration of the Inheritance Tax Law;
- The escheating of estates;
- The collection of State Liquor Licenses;

Its duties in connection with the Board of State Land Commissioners, having nothing in common with the duties of the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission is now over-burdened with duties relating to its particular functions, and the enactment of this measure would merely result in turning over the important duties now performed by the State Tax Commission to mere clerks in the office of the Public Service Commission, as the Public Service Commissioners themselves could not even supervise, much less give their personal attention to these additional duties.

This measure and Initiative Measure No. 6, proposing to place duties of supervising of corporations, whether engaged in public service or not, upon the Public Service Commission would so congest the work of that department as to destroy the usefulness of the Public Service Commission as a regulative body and would add nothing to compensate the people for that loss. Initiative Measures Nos. 6 to 12 have the appearance of being designed to so hamper the chief

regulative department of the State that it cannot perform its proper functions.

#### THE TAX COMMISSION BILL.

The proposal to abolish the State Tax Commission and require that the Public Service Commission perform the duties required at this time of the tax commission, is not of such character as to require that it be secured expressly by the direct ballot. The representatives of the people can be depended upon to meet that matter in an intelligent, prompt and an effective manner.—Bellingham American-Reveille.

An ill considered measure and one well exhibiting a decided weakness of our new Initiative Law is that which proposes to abolish the State Tax Commission by assigning all of its duties to the Public Service Commission.

It is ill considered, because, after all of the expense it will cost the taxpayers in its submission to the voters, we are advised by competent legal authority the measure is unconstitutional. The constitutional framers, realizing that it is difficult enough for one to know what the laws are, provided specifically that no law should be amended by mere reference.—State Capitol Record.

### A Blow at Industry

A Measure That Would Sweep Away the Last Right of Labor to Make Its Own Terms, and Interferes with Every Line of Human Endeavor From That of the Housemaid to the Manager of the Largest Business Enterprise.

#### INITIATIVE MEASURE NO. 13.

AN ACT prohibiting employers from requiring or permitting employes to work more than eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours, except in agricultural labor and cases of emergency; providing for extra compensation for overtime; and fixing a penalty for violation thereof

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Washington:

It shall be unlawful for any person, corporation, company or joint stock association to cause, require or permit any male or female employe in his, her, or its employ, to work more than eight hours during any day of twenty-four hours, nor more than forty-eight hours during any week of seven days, except that in agricultural labor an additional two hours per day may be allowed for work which is unavoidably and necessarily incidental to farm management.

Provided, however, that in case of extraordinary



emergency, such as danger to life or property, or where such eight-hour limit would unavoidably and necessarily prevent other workers in the same mine, mill, factory or other industrial unit from working the full eight-hour day the hours for work may be further extended, but in such cases the rate of pay for time employed in excess of eight hours of each calendar day shall be one and one-half the rate of pay allowed for the same amount of time during eight hours' service.

If for any reason any of the provisions of this act shall be adjudged unconstitutional and invalid it shall not affect the validity of the act as a whole or any other part thereof.

Any employer, overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined for each offense in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each day during which such violation continues.

#### RESULTS OF THE EIGHT-HOUR MEASURE.

Initiative Measure No. 13 prohibits employers from requiring or permitting employees to work more than eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours nor more than forty-eight hours in any week of seven days, except that agricultural laborers may be permitted to work ten hours in a day where such work is necessarily incidental to farm management; provided, however, that in case of extraordinary emergency endangering life or property, laborers may be permitted to work overtime, but shall receive therefore one and one-half times the rate of wage ordinarily allowed.

What does "incidental to farm management" mean?

Under this bill, no farmer will be allowed to work employees more than eight hours in cultivating the soil or harvesting crops of any kind.

The general prosperity of the State depends upon its Agriculture, Timber and Fisheries.

These three great industries are the business backbone of the State.

Farm and Fisheries products are perishable and must be harvested when nature demands.

Timber operations must be carried on principally during the summer season.

If Initiative Bill No. 13 becomes a law, where will the additional labor be procured?

Every person in the State knows that the labor supply is insufficient during the summer season.

This bill applies to all classes of employment, whether

skilled or unskilled, whether physical or mental, whether the work be heavy or light, agreeable or disagreeable, performed in the home, the factory, the store, the office, the hospital, the hotel, the forest or on the railway train, street car or the steamboat.

The proponents of this measure claim for it that it will produce increased opportunities for labor without reducing the daily wage. If this be true the wage earner will receive in dollars and cents the same amount for eight hours as he now receives for longer hours, and the cost of production will, therefore, be increased proportionately; and since the law is state wide, the Washington wage earner who spends his wage in purchasing the product of the labor of other workmen will have to pay the increased cost of production. The increased cost of production in this State will prevent our manufacturers entering into competition with those in other states where the eight-hour law does not prevail.

The less labor performed, the less wealth produced. There would be no more cloth in the world by measuring it with a yard stick of thirty inches. The proponents of this bill are suggesting to the wage earner that he lift himself out of his present condition by his boot straps.

Any legislation which will improve the condition of the wage earner without limiting his power of production is worthy of consideration by the entire citizenship of the State, whether they belong to the wage earning class or not, but legislation which necessarily results in limiting the producing power of the wage earner not only affects the State as a whole, but is a positive injury to the wage earner himself.

This measure is vicious. It takes away the workman's freedom of contract and in many instances would deprive him of the right to earn the comforts of life for himself and his family.

If any man who is physically able desires to work ten hours or twelve hours per day, it is not within the legitimate province of any government to deny him that privilege.

This bill involves an entirely different question from that in the woman's eight-hour law. There the courts have upheld such laws as to women, because of the desire to protect the health of women and of their children. But no such reason applies to strong, able-bodied men.

#### THE EIGHT-HOUR BILL.

There are certain industries in the State of Washington that are in very sharp competition with similar industries in Canada and other states of the Union. To invoke the eight-hour law would add so materially to the cost of the production of the product of these businesses as to positively exclude



the Washington manufacturer from his natural markets. This would close down the mills and factories, and mean idleness for thousands who are now employed at satisfactory wages. The closing of these workshops would destroy the local market for home-grown produce, and not only force into idleness an army of workmen, but would compel the producer of farm products to seek foreign markets at prices that would make the cultivation of the soil positively prohibitive.

If there were a universal eight-hour law in Canada and the United States the enforcement of such a law in the State of Washington might be secured without serious consequences. But Washington is in no position to pioneer this kind of a movement, and the workman should look most carefully into this measure before he commits himself to a thing that may force upon him either idleness or a reduction in the wage scale to compensate for the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost in the mills that are competitors.—Bellingham American-Reveille.

#### A Housewife's Opinion.

To the Editor: You show a great deal of sympathy with the farmer in your editorial on the eight-hour law, but have you thought of what will happen to the poor housekeeper whose health is not strong enough to let her do her own work and whose purse is not fat enough to let her keep more than one domestic? The proposed law says it shall be unlawful for any person to permit any one in her employ to work more than eight hours during any day of twenty-four hours or more than forty-eight hours in a seven-day week.

There is no exception to this except in unavoidable and necessary farm labor "in cases of extraordinary emergency" in industries. This would mean that I would either have to get breakfast or dinner for the family or else have the household help which I cannot afford. As we have to have breakfast on the table at 7:30 a. m., and cannot have dinner until 6:30 p. m., that would make a day of eleven hours, without counting the time before or after the first and last meal.

An answer may be made that the domestic may be released from all work between the close of the lunch hour and beginning of the dinner hour, say 1 to 5 o'clock, but even at that any housekeeper knows that it would mean accumulated labor to be done by some one else.—Mrs. B. M. Lawrence in Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

The woman who employs one or more servants in her household should study very carefully the provisions of the proposed eight-hour law. She will find that if it is placed on the statute books of this state she will be permitted to work

her household servants only eight hours a day. In other words, breakfast must be served after 8 a. m. and dinner before 5 p. m. These "little" changes in the household will mean a very material increase in the cost of living.—Aberdeen Herald

In another column on this page will be found an editorial from the Palouse Republican which contains the best statement of the position in which the farmer will be placed by the eight-hour law that we have yet seen in print.

It also briefly and to the point explains the situation the ordinary business man will find himself in provided this law goes into effect. We earnestly request every citizen of this community to carefully consider this editorial. About all the State of Washington now requires to put the average man out of business is the passage of a few of these fool laws. Conditions are now about as hard as they could be made. We just need a bunch of this sort of fool legislation to finish the whole proposition.

It is almost impossible under present conditions for private corporations to obtain eastern money for any sort of public enterprise. The municipal ownership craze and the enormous burden of taxation is bad enough, but compel us to shoulder the initiative laws and the average citizen, be he small business man or working man, will find this a mighty poor country to try to make a living in. There is only one safe position for us to assume, and that is a stand against all of this sort of fool legislation and fight the whole business to a finish.

The agitation and actual expense will cost the State of Washington an enormous sum of money and every dollar will be added to the present enormous burden of high taxation.—Raymond Review.

#### UNJUST.

The farmers of Washington, since the circulation of the text of the proposed eight-hour-a-day labor law, have become incensed at its absurdity and injustice.—San Juan Islander.

The editor and owner of a prosperous Washington weekly newspaper was in Seattle during the past week, and while there contributed a new criticism of the proposed eight-hour bill, which will be voted upon next November. "You will find," he said, "that when the time comes the average weekly newspaper of the state will line up against the bill if for no other reason that it strikes a blow at the newspaper itself. The time which the average employe of the weekly newspaper puts in in the course of a week will not exceed eight hours



a day week in and week out, but there are days in the week when it would be impossible for a weekly newspaper to turn out its edition if the working hours of the employees were limited to eight hours. The small town editor can't make his advertisers bring in advertising copy early in the week, neither can he assemble his news early in the week. If he attempts the latter he finds himself going to press without the latest news of the community, and then his readers complain that he is not running an up-to-date weekly paper. As a result of this condition the editor of the average weekly finds it necessary to work himself and to have his employees work overtime a few days each week. If you attempt to confine his employees' work to eight hours a day things would be in a sorry mess. The eight-hour bill, aside from the objection I have cited, has so many other objections that it stands a poor chance of becoming a law of the state."—Mt. Vernon Argus.

#### ADDRESS OF C. BUCK, AT THE LAUNCHING OF THE SHORT HOUR DAY MOVEMENT.

A meeting was held at Dreamland Rink, in the City of Seattle, just before the city election. Speakers at the meeting were: Judge Winsor, "Yellow" Socialist mayoralty candidate; J. G. Brown, of the Timberworkers' Union; W. H. Kingery, "Yellow" Socialist member of the 1913 legislature and father of the eight-hour law. Mr. Buck acted as chairman. He said:

.... "The short hour day for which we are striving, would have these results: By working eight instead of ten hours, the production would be reduced 20 per cent, for which the workingmen would receive the same pay, and which would be a 20 per cent increase in the number of laborers employed. In this way more jobs would be created. After we have succeeded in securing the universal eight-hour day, we intend to get a further reduction to six hours, and from that time it is but a step until we take over the industries ourselves. It is necessary that \$5,000 be raised for operating the campaign for the eight-hour law. Our means of raising this fund is by the selling of this little button, which are 25 cents each. We will also take up a collection for the hall rent. We want all to buy buttons who can, as every dollar spent by labor costs capital \$100. The more money we can cause the employers to spend, the more it would be possible for us to get our hands on, which means that the employers will be compelled to take that much more from their business."

These sentiments were expressed by Mr. Buck in stating the object of the campaign for the universal eight-hour day, of which he is manager and has headquarters in the Arcade Building.

The enthusiasm with which the remarks of Mr. Buck were received are ample evidence that the applauding hearers did not give thought to the contradictory statements of the speaker.

This is a fair sample of the doctrines that are being preached by those who are now posing as leaders of the working men, but who are not doing anything except "working" the workingman.

## Referred by the Legislature

Copies of These Bills Will Be Sent to All Voters by the Secretary of State.

Referred Measure No. 1 is known as the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Referred Measure No. 2 known as the Quincy Irrigation Bond Measure.

## Constitutional Amendment

AN ACT providing for the amendment of section 33 of article 2 of the constitution of the State of Washington, relating to the ownership of lands by aliens.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Washington:

Section 1. That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1914, there shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state, for their adoption and approval or rejection, an amendment to section 33 of article 2, of the constitution of the State of Washington, so that the same shall read, when so amended as follows:

Section 33. The ownership of lands by aliens, other than those who in good faith have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, is prohibited in this state, except where acquired by inheritance, under mortgage or in good faith in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts; and all conveyances of lands hereafter made to any alien directly, or in trust for such alien, shall be void: Provided, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to lands containing valuable deposits of mineral, metals, iron, coal, or fire clay, and the necessary land for mills and machinery to be used in the development



thereof, and the manufacture of the products thereof, and the manufacture of the products therefrom. Every corporation, the majority of the capital stock of which is owned by aliens, shall be considered an alien for the purpose of this prohibition. Provided, however, That this section shall not apply to conveyance of lands lying wholly within the limits of municipal corporations when made to resident aliens. In the event of a resident alien become a non-resident for the term of five years, his interest in lands in the State of Washington shall be vested in the common school fund.

#### ORIGIN OF INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The 1911 Legislature passed a constitutional amendment giving legislative powers to the people by the Initiative and Referendum route.

This amendment was voted upon by the voters of the State of Washington at the general election in 1912. The vote "for amendment" was 110,110; the vote "against amendment" was 43,905. Total vote cast being 154,015, which was 46.25 per cent of the total vote cast at said election, namely, 331,790.

This measure became a law by one-third of the votes cast at said election. (Note—A bill coming before the Legislature must secure a majority of the votes of each house before becoming a law and then meets with the possibilities of the governor's veto.

The 1913 Legislature passed a bill putting the Initiative and Referendum in operation. Chapter 138, Session Laws 1913. The following is a

#### SYNOPSIS OF THE ACT.

##### Sec. 1. FILING OF INITIATIVE MEASURES.

Any legal voter, or committee, or organization of legal voters, may propose measures to the Legislature or to the people by initiative petition. Measures initiated to the people must be filed with the Secretary of State within ten months prior to election (Nov. 4).

##### Sec. 2. BALLOT TITLE.

Within ten days after filing petition with Secretary of State, the Attorney General shall formulate Ballot Title, which may be distinctive from Legislative Title.

##### Sec. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF BALLOT TITLE.

When ballot title is established, person proposing measure may prepare on single sheets of white paper 12 in. wide by 14 in. long blank petitions for proposing measures.

#### Sec. 6. FORMS FOR PETITIONS—WARNING.

Every person who shall sign this petition with any other than his true name, or who shall knowingly sign more than one of these petitions, or who shall sign this petition when he is not a legal voter, or who shall make herein any false statement, shall be guilty of a felony.

#### INITIATIVE PETITION FOR SUBMISSION TO THE PEOPLE.

To the Honorable \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary of State of the State of Washington:

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Washington and legal voters of the respective precincts set opposite our names, respectfully direct that that certain proposed measure known as Initiative Measure No. —, entitled (here insert the established ballot title of the measure), a full, true and correct copy of which is hereto attached, shall be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Washington for their approval or rejection at the general election to be held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. 19—; and each of us for himself says: I have personally signed this petition; I am a legal voter of the State of Washington, in the precinct, city (or town), and county written after my name, and my residence address is correctly stated.

Petitioner's Signature	Residence Address	Street and Number if any	Precinct Name or Number	City or Town	County
(Here follow 20 numbered lines divided into columns as below:					
1. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am the officer of the city (town or precinct) of \_\_\_\_\_, county of \_\_\_\_\_, State of Washington, having the custody of the registration books containing the signatures, addresses and precincts of the registered legal voters of said city (town or precinct); that I have carefully compared the signatures on



the foregoing petitions with said registration books, and the signatures on the petitions opposite which I have written my initials are the signatures of legal voters of the State of Washington.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ of the city (town or precinct) of \_\_\_\_\_

By \_\_\_\_\_, Deputy.

#### Sec. 9. SIZE OF PETITIONS.

All petitions shall not have more than five sheets. Each sheet shall have numbered lines for 20 signatures, warning, title, form of petition. Certificate of registration officer or precinct officer on last sheet and true copy of proposed measure all firmly fastened together.

#### Sec. 10. CHECKING AND CERTIFYING SIGNATURES.

In registration district. Before filing any petition with the Secretary of State, the petition shall be filed with Custodian of Registration Books. Such officer shall compare signatures, addresses and precinct numbers on petitions with registration books. The officer making comparison shall initial all signatures found to be legal voters and shall certify same on last signature sheet. (Note—An opinion has been rendered by the Attorney General that the cost of checking the signatures must be borne by those making the check. This expense will fall upon the cities and counties in which petitions will be offered for checking.)

#### CHECKING SIGNATURES.

In non-registration districts. Before filing petition with the Secretary of State, petition bearing signatures of persons residing in precincts where registration vote is not required shall be submitted to a Justice of the Peace, Road Supervisor, Member of School Board or a Postmaster, who shall initial such signatures as he knows to be legal voters of his precinct.

#### Sec. 11. NUMBER OF SIGNATURES REQUIRED.

Initiative petitions before being placed upon the ballot shall have signatures of legal voters not less than ten per cent of the total number of those voting on gubernatorial office at last regular election, which was 318,359. (Note—31,836 signatures will be necessary for legal petition.)

Persons submitting petitions to Secretary of State shall file true and full detailed statement of moneys expended in preparation, circulation and filing of petition; also names of those contributing to the above expense.

#### Sec. 12. TIME FOR FILING PETITION WITH SECRETARY OF STATE.

Petition shall be filed four months previous to General Election (Nov. 4th) with Secretary of State, who shall check petition for form and required number of signatures (31,836). If sufficient number is found, Secretary of State shall file same. Sec. 19 provides if petition is sufficient, Secretary of State shall certify to County Auditors, serial number and ballot titles of Initiative and Referendum measures to be voted upon.

(Note—See Sec. 24 for ballot title.)

#### Sec. 18. CANVASSING OF VOTE BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

Within 30 days after filing petition, the Secretary of State shall canvass and count votes on said petitions.

Sec. 16 provides: While making said canvass, Secretary of State shall keep a record of all names on said petitions which are not certified to be legal voters and of all names appearing more than once on said petitions and shall report the same to the prosecuting attorney of the county where such names were signed, to the end that prosecutions may be had for violations of this act.

#### Sec. 24. VOTING AND BALLOT TITLE.

Each voter can by marking X express his approval or rejection:

#### PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.

Initiative Measure No. 13, entitled: "An act prohibiting employers from requiring or permitting employe to work more than eight hours in any day of twenty-four hours, except in agricultural labor and cases of emergency; providing for extra compensation for over-time; and fixing a penalty for the violation thereof."

FOR Initiative Measure No. 13.....( )

AGAINST Initiative Measure No. 13.....( )

#### Sec. 26. ARGUMENTS.

(For Measure.) Any citizen, or committee, or organization of citizens, have the right when filing petition, or within ten days after petition is accepted and filed, to file two (2) separate arguments in favor of said measure.

(Against Measure.) Any citizen, or committee, or organization of citizens may within twenty days after petition is accepted and filed, file three (3) separate arguments against measure.

Cost of Printing and Binding. The person filing arguments shall at the time of filing deposit with the Secretary of State sufficient money to cover the cost of paper, printing and binding.

Length of Argument. Each argument for and against



shall not exceed two pages of pamphlet hereafter required to be published by State.

**Size of Pages.** Pages shall not be larger than 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x8 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches. Printed matter in each page not less than 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x7 1-3 inches in Roman faced type set solid in two columns.

**Sec. 27. PAMPHLET TO VOTERS.**

At least 60 days prior to election, Initiative and Referendum Measures shall be printed in pamphlet form giving true copy of serial designation and number of ballot title, legislative title, full text of and the arguments for and against; and shall cause all of said measures to be printed and bound in a single pamphlet in the following order:

First: Proposed by Initiative Petition."

Second: Proposed to the People by the Legislature."

Third: "Proposed to the Legislature and Referred to the People."

Fourth: "Initiated by Petition and Alternative by the Legislature."

Fifth: "Amendments to the Constitution Proposed by the Legislature."

Not less than 55 days before an election at which Initiative and Referendum Measures are to be submitted, the Secretary of State shall transmit by mail, postage fully prepaid, to every voter in the State whose address he has or can with reasonable diligence ascertain, one copy of the pamphlet hereinabove provided for.

**Sec. 28. LIST OF VOTERS FROM REGISTRATION OFFICERS AND COUNTY OFFICERS.**

Not more than four or less than three months before any election, the officers having custody of registration books in each city, town or precinct where registration is required, shall prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State typewritten lists of the names and addresses of legal voters in such registration district, as shown by registration books.

**County Auditors.** The County Auditors shall prepare and transmit to the Secretary of State typewritten lists of the names, postoffice addresses of legal voters in each precinct in said county where registration is not required as shown by the poll books of the last preceding general election.

**Sec. 30. CANVASS OF VOTE.**

The Secretary of State shall within 30 days after election, canvass the vote and certify to the Governor the result, and the Governor shall forthwith issue proclamation giving the whole number of votes cast for and against and declare such measures as are approved by the majority of those vot-

ing thereupon, which vote shall equal one-third of the total vote cast at such election. (Note—Total vote cast in 1912 general election, 331,790. One-sixth of that vote is 55,299, which would have carried a measure if the law was in effect at that time.)

**Sec. 31. FELONY FOR FALSELY SIGNING PETITION.**

Every person who shall sign an Initiative petition with any other than his true name, shall be guilty of a felony, or who shall knowingly sign more than one petition for the same measure or shall sign any such petition when he is not a legal voter, or who shall make a false statement as to his place of residence, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

**PENALTIES FOR SOLICITING, ADVERTISING, ETC.**

**Sec. 32.** Provides that it is a gross misdemeanor for persons to do any of the following acts in connection with the Initiative or Referendum petition:

1. Every person who shall for any consideration or promise sign or decline to sign.

2. Every person who shall advertise in any way whatever that he will, with or without compensation, circulate petitions or influence or induce persons to sign or not to sign.

3. Every person who shall, for any consideration, circulate or procure signatures on any Initiative or Referendum petition.

4. Every person who shall give or promise any reward, gratuity or thing of value to any person to induce him to sign or not to sign any petition or to vote for or against any such Initiative or Referendum measure.

5. Every person who shall by any other corrupt means or by threats interfere with the right to sign or not to sign, or to vote for or against any initiative measure

## State Press Opinions

### INVESTIGATE BEFORE SIGNING.

Olympia Chronicle.

Investigate fully the effect of the initiative measures to be voted upon next fall before signing any petitions. It is well to have in mind at all times that it will cost the state and individuals \$1,068,000 to put this crop of bills upon the ballot.

Such use as the Initiative and Referendum have is emergency. That is the practice in the country where they originated, Switzerland. If all the initiative proposals are adopted the result will be ruinous to industry. If these Initiative



measures are defeated it is reasonably likely that in the future the initiative will be used only for an emergency, which is not likely to occur often, that is, when the legislature fails to perform an obvious public duty. If these initiative proposals are adopted that fact will encourage another and greater crop of wilder and if possible worse measures.

The purpose of the Stop-Look-Listen League is one of education. Most of the educational matter so far distributed has come from the advocates of the measures, but even those advocates will admit, no doubt, that the measures should be fully discussed pro and con. Our new system of direct legislation assumes that electors will perform functions of government heretofore delegated to representatives in the legislature. In the legislature both sides of the question are fully presented before a bill is submitted to a vote. That should be the case, too, in direct legislation by electors, for every citizen who has the right to vote desires to vote intelligently and not guess at the merits of a proposition or act on a mere impression.

It is assumed that the thoughtful voter throughout this state will read and advise himself fully on all measures before he signs the petitions. It is a duty he owes himself as well as his neighbor.

#### DANGER OF THE "SEVEN SISTERS."

Bellingham American Reveille.

One of the local opponents of the measures known as the "Seven Sisters" has sent the following argument against the measures to the American-Reveille. It is worthy the thoughtful consideration of every voter:

Before signing the petitions for the Initiative Measures to be voted upon in November, electors should consider not only the tremendous additional burden these measures will bring upon the state as a whole, but should give careful thought to the existing unprecedented high taxation. The burden of taxation which will be raised upon the property of the state during 1914 amounts to \$38,311,180, or \$31.44 for each man, woman and child in the state.

The initiative measures will in each instance add greatly to the already staggering burden of taxation. It is plainly apparent that some of the proposed measures have been drawn by men who were undelegated by any organized body and who have not taken the trouble to analyze the result upon the public and interests of the state. The endorsement

of some of the proposed measures have been given by temporary leaders of organizations, without the rank and file of such bodies being fully acquainted with the drift and import of the legislation.

It has been truthfully stated that there is special need of investigating generally initiative bills for the reason that their origin is sometimes obscure. Who drew them? That is a proper question for the public to ask, and the question should be answered. It is apparent that some of the initiative bills at present before the public were fathered by persons not familiar with existing law; and some of them may have had an axe to grind. It is inconceivable that taxpayers generally will add to their burdens by signing these initiative petitions without careful investigation as to their ultimate cost and effect.

#### "STOP, LOOK, LISTEN."

Sedro-Woolley Courier.

The honest use of the initiative is as a court of last resort. Abuse of the initiative is destructive because it is at all times an extravagant privilege.

The people of this state have a right to know:

Who drew the initiative bills?

What was and is the motive?

To each voter put the question: "Were you consulted?"

The men who fathered these measures are mistaken if they believe the taxpayers of this state have ceased to do some of their own thinking, especially when pocketbooks are about to be further flattened. The state is now taxed until it staggers under the load. The taxes which will be raised upon the property of the state during the year 1914 amounts to \$38,311,180.70, or \$31.44 for each man, woman and child in the state. Of this Seattle carries \$10,585,248.29, Spokane \$3,782,744.92, Tacoma \$3,479,080.73.

The sensible voter will not sign any of these initiative measures without at least giving them a careful reading.



## POINTS PERTINENT TO THESE ISSUES.

The use of the initiative to meet ordinary legislative needs will tend to make it unpopular, and by piling up increased tax burdens finally will discredit the whole principle.

The right should not be used except in extraordinary cases, when legislators have failed to meet their sworn obligations, and even then the people should invoke the power with extreme caution.

About 50,000 industries of one kind and another will be affected by the eight-hour measure, Initiative Bill No. 13, which it is proposed to ask the people of Washington to vote upon. An equal number of industries will be touched by the first aid law, Initiative Bill No. 9.

Any policy that puts the fire out in the factory furnace is doubly wrong, for it weighs equally heavy on employer and employe.

There is law enough in this state to govern us for a while. Political experiments are sometimes dangerous. Laws having a bearing upon the most substantial industries of the state, and involving the rights and interests of many thousands of citizens, including a vast army of wage earners, should not be hastily enacted. Haste in such circumstances often spells disaster.

Inasmuch as we take \$10,000,000 worth of fish out of the waters of Washington every year, the people will find it to their interest to give the most thoughtful consideration to all that may be said for or against the fish bill.

The people of Washington are now paying the government about all they can afford to pay. Home owners in some of the urban centers of the state are paying four per cent for the privilege of owning their homes.

The net cost of the fourteen initiative measures, including the "Seven Sisters" bills, will amount to more than \$1,000,000.

How many school houses could the people of Washington build for \$1,000,000? How many miles of good, serviceable roads could they build for that sum? It will cost the people of the state that sum to vote on the fourteen proposed initiative measures.

Nearly all these initiative measures in this state are in a hazy atmosphere; some of them are positively vicious in the bearing they will have on the industrial life of the state, and some of them, too, are so clumsily worded that they mean directly opposite what the people may believe they mean.

## NOTES

Number 13 is a direct thrust at every man and woman in Washington who has a desire to realize on efficiency and energy. It is a blow at every man and woman who hopes to better their condition in the world. It strikes at every payroll in the State. It warns investors in manufacturing to keep away from Washington. It depreciates the millions now invested in enterprises employing labor.

Initiative Measure No. 10 would turn \$2,000,000 over to a commission without restriction of any sort and with costly results in road building.

Washington taxpayers are now paying \$34,000,000 for State government, and everyone of the "Seven Sisters" proposes either an increase of taxation or the destruction of an industry.

The housewife who PERMITS a maid to work more than eight hours a day would be subject to a fine of \$10 to \$100 under the proposed eight-hour measure.

The proposed destructive tax on fish has two plain results: To drive the small fisherman out of business or compel him to move to Oregon or British Columbia.

Washington has reached the point when non-taxpayers propose tax legislation.

The Stop-Look-Listen League is an organized protest against hasty legislation, spiteful legislation, tax-increasing legislation.

Farmers, who now have abundant trouble in harvesting their crops, will, of course, relish an eight-hour day for farm help, and in emergency cases, ten hours. That leaves it up to the judge to decide "what is an emergency on the farm." Harvesting grain has to be done when the grain is ready; catching salmon has to be done when the salmon come. So what is emergency work?



# STOP --- LOOK --- LISTEN LEAGUE OF WASHINGTON

This League is formed for the purpose of Good Government, Equitable Taxation, and Fair Representation.

---

## GOOD GOVERNMENT.

A government subject to frequent changes of policy, constant altering of economic conditions, or galling restrictions upon the development of its commerce and resources, cannot be enduring.

## EQUITABLE TAXATION.

Taxation needs no argument. If you will look at your taxes, EQUITABLE is the last thing that any one, rich or poor, would call our tax system and taxes. The vital need of the time is a truly just tax system, not one like the present which piles taxes on taxes for every purpose that a lurid imagination can conceive.

## FAIR REPRESENTATION.

As for Fair Representation, you have only to listen to the public utterances of many of those who would represent you, and indeed, to the talk of some of those who do, to realize that more careful thought should be given to this subject. Men are naturally fair when they are well informed, and the purpose of the STOP—LOOK—LISTEN LEAGUE is educational; to point out the faults and the merits of the existing order of things in order that we may accomplish the best results for all of the people and put a check on some of the wild schemes that are at present urged on an unthinking public.

## THE LEAGUE OF YOUR COUNTY

will furnish complete information regarding proposed measures 4 to 12, inclusive. Get the facts BEFORE SIGNING any of these petitions.